

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Applicant admitted prior art (09/722,621). Applicant respectfully traverses Examiner's reasoning and conclusion. Figures 1 and 3 of the present application and the description thereof, is described in the background section as prior art. The disadvantage cited with respect to the device of Figure 1 and table of Figure 3 is clearly described on page 2, lines 2-12 ("The voice tag library is transferred to the DSP each time voice activation is used"...). It is this disadvantage that is overcome by the present invention of Figure 4, as represented by the final row of the Figure 5 table. It is important to note that the final row in the table of Figure 5 is an addition to the table of Figure 3. In order to emphasize the differences in the prior art Figures 1-3 and non-prior art Figures 4 and 5 (which illustrate the invention), Applicant added the following limitation to the end of claim 1 in the prior response: "whereupon the selection of a certain operating mode of the electronic device, the device controller is adapted to transfer to the sub-module memory a subset of the reference voice tags from the library of stored reference voice tags in accordance with the operating mode selected." Note that there is a specific correlation between the subset of reference voice tags and the operating mode selected. The Examiner does not identify any place in the "admitted prior art" that recites this element. Rather, the Examiner asserts, without support, that all mobile phones have this feature (see page 4, first paragraph of the Office Action) and also refers to Figure 3; 62 (?), Fig. 1, Pg. 2 14-26). However, none of the foregoing references cited by the Examiner recite "whereupon the selection of a certain operating mode of the electronic device, the device controller is adapted to transfer to the sub-module memory a subset of the reference voice tags from the library of stored reference voice tags in accordance with the operating mode selected", nor do the sections cited by the Examiner refer to analogous functionality. The description of Figure 4, as implemented with reference to the final row of Figure 5, is not discussed in the

background of the invention, and hence, is not admitted prior art. Therefore, the allowance of claims 1-11 is respectfully requested.

3.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Barber (US 6,198,947). In the prior response, Applicant amended claims 1, 2 and 6 to provide that the present invention is limited to the partial transfer of a voice tag library to a DSP memory depending on the operating mode selected as seen in Figure 5 and as described on page 5, line 36 through page 7 lines 10 of the present application. In other words, each operating mode, in addition to setting certain parameters as seen in Figure 5, has a corresponding number of voice tags that are transferred from the main device memory to the DSP memory, the number transferred voice tags being a subset of the total number of voice tags that are stored in device memory outside the DSP memory.

Barber discloses an external control unit (ECU) with a reduced keypad that is integrated in a voice activated vehicular telephone system which includes a voice adapter (VA) providing an interface between the ECU and a portable telephone. The ECU uses a keypad with fewer keys than a conventional portable telephone. The keys on the ECU are chosen for their value as one-touch implementations of many functions which could otherwise require more time-consuming and complicated voice instructions, as well as for their ability to ensure that all call processing functions are provided by the telephone system without access to a complete keypad. The VA is able to provide audible prompts and other status information to the user. The integration of the telephone system in Barber enables the ECU keys to provide a variety of different functions varying with different operational modes of the system (which is contextually different from the operating modes described in the present application), such as, for example, during an idle mode compared to a call-in-process mode. The use of a voice activated dialer (VAD) key during the idle mode in Barber causes the vehicular telephone system to prompt the user to speak a number to be dialed. The use of a directory (DIR) key during the idle mode results in a prompt for the user to speak a name previously stored in the directory for quickly dialing an accompanying stored

telephone number. All of the digital voice tags used in Barber to effectuate this functionality are loaded into the DSP memory, which is cited as a disadvantage in the present application which is overcome by the present invention.

Barber does not disclose the present invention as seen in Figures 4 and 5. Specifically, Barber does not disclose the different operating modes including a number of voice tags transferred into a DSP memory from a device memory, said voice tags being a subset of the total number of voice tags stored in the device memory. Specifically, col. 9, lines 25-52 of Barber do not disclose (as asserted by the Examiner) “an associated library of stored voice tags for use by the voice detection sub-module when the operating mode is concerned.” Rather, Barber only discloses voice tags (e.g., HOME, OFFICE, MOM), which presumably are all loaded into DSP memory from the device memory, regardless of the operating mode concerned. Further, it appears that the Examiner is equating HOME, OFFICE, MOM of Barber, with operating modes. In the present invention, the operating modes are certain operational characteristics of the phone (volume, ringer level, light, etc.) which are different based on the mode selected and the voice tags are the voice recognition data files mapped to different telephone numbers. In Barber, HOME, OFFICE, MOM, etc. actually refer to voice recognition data files mapped to different telephone numbers, and not to operating modes. As seen in Figure 5 of the present invention, only a certain subset of voice tags are loaded into the DSP memory depending on the operating mode selected. This is a significant difference from the device disclosed in Barber. Therefore, the allowance of claims 1-9 is respectfully requested.

4.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

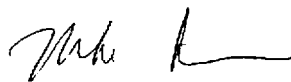
The Examiner rejected claims 10-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barber in view of Finke-Anlauff (US 5,479,476). As noted above, Barber does not disclose the different operating modes including a number of voice tags transferred into a DSP memory from a device memory, said voice tags being a *subset* of the total number of voice tags stored in the device memory, and Finke-Anlauff does not supply this missing element. Therefore, the allowance of claims 10-11 is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicant believes all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

The Applicant requests a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would further or expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,



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